

## KANSAS FARMER OPPOSES SENATE BLOC HERE TODAY

Agricultural Organizations Also  
Ask for Tax Relief.

Cancellation of War Debt Con-  
demned in Topeka.

MEMBER ON FEDERAL RESERVE

Insist That Bond Issues Be Sub-  
mitted to Vote.

Recommend 8-Months School  
in Rural Districts.

Members of the resolutions com-  
mittee of the state agricultural council  
today rejected a provision endorsing  
the farmer bloc in the United States  
senate. Nothing contained in the res-  
olutions which came from the com-  
mittee—representing the eight agricul-  
tural organizations—in any manner  
endorsed the farmer bloc.

A resolution endorsing the bloc is  
reported to have been offered before  
the committee. The resolution was re-  
jected and did not find a place in the  
lengthy proposals advanced before the  
general assembly by the committee.

Cancellation of war debts of other  
nations was condemned by the com-  
mittee. It demanded that war debts  
be paid in full.

Facing grave financial problems the  
farmer organizations asked for tax  
relief. They not only demanded econ-  
omy in state and county expenses, but  
asked that provision be made at once  
for lower assessment of valuations of  
farm real estate.

Appointment of a farmer member  
of the federal reserve board also was  
demanded.

Committee members reported res-  
olutions insisting that all public bond  
issues be submitted to a vote of the  
people who will ultimately pay the  
bills. They also asked for legislation  
against tax free bonds and securities.

Ask Co-operative Marketing.  
Co-operative marketing was en-  
dorsed. The resolutions further asked  
for legislation favorable to an agricul-  
tural marketing bureau, such propo-  
sals to be worked out by a special  
committee.

Representation before the state  
school code commission for a minimum  
of eight months' school in rural districts  
also was recommended. Resolution  
opposed to co-operative marketing. The  
resolutions were likewise recommended  
by the committee members.

Action of the committee in reject-  
ing the farmer bloc endorsement was  
the surprise action of the session. Re-  
ports had been printed to the effect  
that the committee would bring in a  
resolution endorsing the bloc. The  
action of the committee was a surprise  
to the farmer bloc, of which Senator Ar-  
thur Capper of Kansas is prominent  
leader.

Resolutions in Detail.  
Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, Real estate at the present time  
is being sold at a price which is not  
fair, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

Whereas, The payment and adjustment  
of all war debts by all nations will be a  
burden upon the people of the United  
States, and it is the duty of the United  
States to insist upon the cancellation of  
such debts, and to demand adequate re-  
paration for the losses and damages in-  
flicted upon the United States by the  
war.

Resolved, That the Kansas Agricultural  
Council be authorized to petition the  
United States of America for the cancel-  
lation of all war debts, and to demand  
adequate reparation for the losses and  
damages inflicted upon the United States  
by the war.

## LAST THROES STATED AT HOME

Five-Power Limitation Pact  
Now Nears Completion.

Phraseology Different Clauses  
Are Being Smoothed Out.

NEW TREATY NOW CONSIDERED

Nations May Make Subs and  
Gas Separate Pact.

Still Hope for Settlement of the  
Shantung Problem.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Delegation  
heads of the five powers continued to-  
day the discussion of the naval limita-  
tion treaty to clear up remaining de-  
tails of phraseology while the full  
naval committee of the conference was  
called to meet later in the day to go  
over the completed section of the plan.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

The question arising under the for-  
tification articles which provides for  
settlement on the status quo basis  
of the Pacific fortification agreement  
upon which a tentative settlement was  
reached subject to approval by the  
Japanese government. This was the  
subject of today's work.

## STATED AT HOME

Bankers Didn't Attend Farm-  
ers' Conference Today.

Plans to Discuss Rural Credit  
Are Sidelined.

SHEARER TALKED FINANCE

Tells Kansas Agriculturists  
They Are Busted.

He Condemns Policy of Federal  
Reserve System.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas bankers didn't come to To-  
peka for the farmer conference.

Plans to discuss credit plans at the  
state house today were sidetracked  
when it became known that the meet-  
ing was composed of borrowers and  
not lenders. Several hundred farmers  
and stockmen, anxious to find some  
ray of hope for the future, came to  
the conference. Shortly before noon,  
tho, it became known that the farmers  
were doing their own discussing of the  
situation. The bankers stayed at  
home to attend annual meetings and  
seek relief from the redoubtable situ-  
ation.

Told Farmers They Were Busted.  
It was Andrew Shearer of Marshall  
county who gave the only genuine  
color to the meeting that was to be a  
farmer-banker conference. For thirty  
minutes Shearer told the farmers they  
were a busted community and might  
as well look the situation in the face.  
He said Kansas was trying to look and  
play independent when almost every  
farmer was wondering how he could  
pay his bills.

There wasn't a bit of the old time  
fire that made "Andy" Shearer a  
leader in Democrat politics in his dis-  
trict lacking in today's speech. It was  
promptly the desire to get a  
member of the legislature in the old  
days led the fight for the minority.  
In Shearer's speech was a bit of re-  
vival of the old days of Populism and  
the sorrow years of the 30's when the  
farmers owed more than they could  
pay or felt they should in justice be  
asked to pay.

Shearer talked finance—the finance  
that hits home to the man on the  
farm. He flayed Wall Street just as  
fluently and just as viciously as thirty  
years ago. He condemned the policy  
of the federal reserve system. He  
said to the farmers that high freight  
rates alone—nor even high taxes—were  
responsible for their trouble. It was the  
deflation, he said, which caused it all.

Some of the trouble, he said, was  
even due to the farmers themselves.  
Shearer pointed the finger at just the  
manner that would have given a liv-  
ely day of oratory had the bankers  
been present. He said the money  
backed by the government was being  
used to the detriment of the farmer.

W. W. Bowman, secretary of the  
Kansas Bankers' association, and  
J. H. Sandell, assistant state bank  
commissioner, both present, declined  
to take the floor. They said they  
were not in the crowd to have fought  
back. W. W. Bowman, secretary of the  
Kansas Bankers' association, and  
J. H. Sandell, assistant state bank  
commissioner, both present, declined  
to take the floor. They said they  
were not in the crowd to have fought  
back.

When the farmers left representa-  
tive hall for a bit of noon lunch, they  
were filled with Shearer's speech and  
disappointment because the money  
lenders had not come to town. Shear-  
er's speech was tinged with optimism,  
but generally dyed in funeral colors  
given the settings of a first class  
morgue.

"It is not worth while to tell each  
other that we are in a bad way," said  
Shearer. "The larger our losses, we  
would have made money last year if  
we had turned our backs on the market  
and hadn't turned a wheel. In 51  
years in Kansas, I never saw so much  
money as this year, and I know so little  
about it."

"Almost every farmer knows he's  
busted. But he isn't talking. He's  
afraid the banker and merchant will  
close in on him and make things even  
worse."

Many Reasons Given.  
"All sorts of reasons are given. But  
they are all dependent on the outcome  
of reasons. There's freight rates, for  
instance. Why, if the railroads hauled  
my 6,000 bushels of corn to Kansas  
city, I wouldn't get a cent for it. I  
wouldn't get the first cost of production.  
Get the taxes, too. Why, if every dol-  
lar of taxes was taken out of my  
pocket, I wouldn't get a cent for it."

Several bankers are in attendance  
at the afternoon session of the farm-  
ers' conference and some of them may  
be called upon to discuss financial  
conditions. Among the bankers at-  
tending the session this afternoon is  
Walter E. Wilson, former state bank  
commissioner.

And so on. Shearer was plugging  
crepe all over representative hall. Two  
or three times he offered to quit and  
let folks weep in silence and alone.  
But the crowd yelled for him to go  
on. And he did.

The federal reserve system has  
taken over a billion dollars out of cir-  
culation," he charged. "They also  
took two billions of credits out of ex-  
istence. The federal reserve board in  
Washington doesn't want to con-  
template a breakdown in the present  
conference in any important particu-  
lar, but the president and his cabinet  
are unanimous in the belief that the  
European situation is another con-  
ference while the first one is still  
in a plastic state would be a tactical  
error."

All of the nations represented at the  
Washington conference are desperat-  
ely anxious to have the United States  
a full participant in the Genoa con-  
ference. This is particularly true if  
the American nations and the fact  
that the American government is in the  
fence, will it be believed, have a  
beneficial effect in speeding up the  
settlement of the final details here in  
Washington.

Missouri Bank Reduced Closes.  
St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The People's  
bank of St. Louis was ordered closed  
by J. G. Hughes, state finance direc-  
tor, according to word received here  
today. The bank's capital was \$200,000  
with a surplus of \$15,000.

Hold Eggs Laying Contest.  
Wellington, Kan. Jan. 11.—To stimu-  
late interest in poultry raising, the  
Summer county farm bureau will spon-  
sor a laying contest starting  
about February 1. Five hundred or  
more hens will be entered and the  
contest will continue three months.  
The money prize has already been do-  
nated \$50 to be distributed in prizes.

Strike Breakers Sent to Hospital.  
Omaha, Jan. 11.—James Mitchell  
and Thomas Teale, negro strike  
breakers, who were arrested here be-  
lieved to be dying in a hospital here  
today from beatings received when  
they attempted to go to work last  
night.

Harding Confers With Senators on Ad-  
justed Compensation Plans.  
Washington, Jan. 11.—President  
Harding plans for a sales tax to pay  
back the money that was taken out of  
the pockets of the people by the  
general election. The American  
Federation of Labor, he stated, sent  
Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas  
miners, \$10,000. The Illinois Fed-  
eration of Labor sent \$100,000, and How-  
at further assessed the miners 70  
cents a vote.

"They brought into Kansas a horde  
of orators in motor cars," Governor  
Allen said, "and after they had fin-  
ished the convention, they left the bar-  
ren industrial county in the state."

Howat Regime in Kansas  
Played by Union Chief.  
Missouri Miners Summon De-  
posed Officials to Speak.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Kansas City, Jan. 11.—A resolution  
directing Arch Helm, president of Dis-  
trict 25, U. M. W. A., to invite repre-  
sentatives of the Howat organization in  
District 25 (Missouri) convention and  
present their side of the controversy  
before the Missouri convention was  
passed by the convention this  
morning.

The names of three men to appear  
before the Missouri convention were  
suggested in the resolution. They are  
Frank Farrington, president of the Il-  
linois district of the U. M. W. A., John  
Walker, president of the Illinois Fed-  
eration of Labor, and Phil Callery,  
attorney for the deposed Howat or-  
ganization at Pittsburg, Kan. The  
resolution carried by a large majority.

Philip Murray, international vice  
president of the U. M. W. A., then  
addressed the convention. He told the  
Missouri miners that the policy of  
Alexander Howat of Kansas was one  
of "fraud or ruin." He constantly re-  
ferred to Howat as the ex-president  
of district 14. Murray asserted that  
Howat's purpose was to disrupt the  
international union and said that the  
only other district of the union which  
shared this purpose was district 12,  
the Illinois district led by President  
Frank Farrington.

After adjournment for the noon re-  
cess President Helm expressed the  
opinion that the convention would  
withhold any expression relative to the  
district 14 situation until Farrington,  
Walker and Callery have addressed  
the district 25 delegates.

## TO COPY KANSAS

Other States Soon to Have In-  
dustrial Court.

Main Idea Honest Work for  
Honest Pay—Allen.

(By the Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—An  
"honest day's work for an honest day's  
pay" is the only labor program which  
will succeed, said Governor Henry J.  
Allen of Kansas in an address before  
the Traffic club here last evening, on  
the Kansas industrial court law.

He stated that the industrial court  
law gives a square deal to the three  
parties concerned in every industrial  
dispute—capital, labor and the public.  
The state has as much right to regu-  
late industries," said Governor  
Allen, "as it has to regulate the educa-  
tion of the child. It is all  
done for the safety of the public and  
to enhance the efficiency of justice."

Governor Allen, pointing to the  
"successful record of the state of  
Kansas in the disarmament of indus-  
trial strife," declared that the con-  
sideration of the bankers and the  
disarmament of the industrial court  
law in the small towns didn't come  
to Topeka and the farmers didn't try  
to live in the crowd to have fought  
back.

Farmers Are Disappointed.  
When the farmers left representa-  
tive hall for a bit of noon lunch, they  
were filled with Shearer's speech and  
disappointment because the money  
lenders had not come to town. Shear-  
er's speech was tinged with optimism,  
but generally dyed in funeral colors  
given the settings of a first class  
morgue.

"It is not worth while to tell each  
other that we are in a bad way," said  
Shearer. "The larger our losses, we  
would have made money last year if  
we had turned our backs on the market  
and hadn't turned a wheel. In 51  
years in Kansas, I never saw so much  
money as this year, and I know so little  
about it."

"Almost every farmer knows he's  
busted. But he isn't talking. He's  
afraid the banker and merchant will  
close in on him and make things even  
worse."

Many Reasons Given.  
"All sorts of reasons are given. But  
they are all dependent on the outcome  
of reasons. There's freight rates, for  
instance. Why, if the railroads hauled  
my 6,000 bushels of corn to Kansas  
city, I wouldn't get a cent for it. I  
wouldn't get the first cost of production.  
Get the taxes, too. Why, if every dol-  
lar of taxes was taken out of my  
pocket, I wouldn't get a cent for it."

Several bankers are in attendance  
at the afternoon session of the farm-  
ers' conference and some of them may  
be called upon to discuss financial  
conditions. Among the bankers at-  
tending the session this afternoon is  
Walter E. Wilson, former state bank  
commissioner.

And so on. Shearer was plugging  
crepe all over representative hall. Two  
or three times he offered to quit and  
let folks weep in silence and alone.  
But the crowd yelled for him to go  
on. And he did.

The federal reserve system has  
taken over a billion dollars out of cir-  
culation," he charged. "They also  
took two billions of credits out of ex-  
istence. The federal reserve board in  
Washington doesn't want to con-  
template a breakdown in the present  
conference in any important particu-  
lar, but the president and his cabinet  
are unanimous in the belief that the  
European situation is another con-  
ference while the first one is still  
in a plastic state would be a tactical  
error."

All of the nations represented at the  
Washington conference are desperat-  
ely anxious to have the United States  
a full participant in the Genoa con-  
ference. This is particularly true if  
the American nations and the fact  
that the American government is in the  
fence, will it be believed, have a  
beneficial effect in speeding up the  
settlement of the final details here in  
Washington.

Missouri Bank Reduced Closes.  
St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The People's  
bank of St. Louis was ordered closed  
by J. G. Hughes, state finance direc-  
tor, according to word received here  
today. The bank's capital was \$200,000  
with a surplus of \$15,000.

Hold Eggs Laying Contest.  
Wellington, Kan. Jan. 11.—To stimu-  
late interest in poultry raising, the  
Summer county farm bureau will spon-  
sor a laying contest starting  
about February 1. Five hundred or  
more hens will be entered and the  
contest will continue three months.  
The money prize has already been do-  
nated \$50 to be distributed in prizes.

Strike Breakers Sent to Hospital.  
Omaha, Jan. 11.—James Mitchell  
and Thomas Teale, negro strike  
breakers, who were arrested here be-  
lieved to be dying in a hospital here  
today from beatings received when  
they attempted to go to work last  
night.

Harding Confers With Senators on Ad-  
justed Compensation Plans.  
Washington, Jan. 11.—President  
Harding plans for a sales tax to pay  
back the money that was taken out of  
the pockets of the people by the  
general election. The American  
Federation of Labor, he stated, sent  
Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas  
miners, \$10,000. The Illinois Fed-  
eration of Labor sent \$100,000, and How-  
at further assessed the miners 70  
cents a vote.

"They brought into Kansas a horde  
of orators in motor cars," Governor  
Allen said, "and after they had fin-  
ished the convention, they left the bar-  
ren industrial county in the state."

Howat Regime in Kansas  
Played by Union Chief.  
Missouri Miners Summon De-  
posed Officials to Speak.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Kansas City, Jan. 11.—A resolution  
directing Arch Helm, president of Dis-  
trict 25, U. M. W. A., to invite repre-  
sentatives of the Howat organization in  
District 25 (Missouri) convention and  
present their side of the controversy  
before the Missouri convention was  
passed by the convention this  
morning.

The names of three men to appear  
before the Missouri convention were  
suggested in the resolution. They are  
Frank Farrington, president of the Il-  
linois district of the U. M. W. A., John  
Walker, president of the Illinois Fed-  
eration of Labor, and Phil Callery,  
attorney for the deposed Howat or-  
ganization at Pittsburg, Kan. The  
resolution carried by a large majority.

Philip Murray, international vice  
president of the U. M. W. A., then  
addressed the convention. He told the  
Missouri miners that the policy of  
Alexander Howat of Kansas was one  
of "fraud or ruin." He constantly re-  
ferred to Howat as the ex-president  
of district 14. Murray asserted that  
Howat's purpose was to disrupt the  
international union and said that the  
only other district of the union which  
shared this purpose was district 12,  
the Illinois district led by President  
Frank Farrington.

After adjournment for the noon re-  
cess President Helm expressed the  
opinion that the convention would  
withhold any expression relative to the  
district 14 situation until Farrington,  
Walker and Callery have addressed  
the district 25 delegates.

Howat Regime in Kansas  
Played by Union Chief.  
Missouri Miners Summon De-  
posed Officials to Speak.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Kansas City, Jan. 11.—A resolution  
directing Arch Helm, president of Dis-  
trict 25, U. M. W. A., to invite repre-  
sentatives of the Howat organization in  
District 25 (Missouri) convention and  
present their side of the controversy  
before the Missouri convention was  
passed by the convention this  
morning.

The names of three men to appear  
before the Missouri convention were  
suggested in the resolution. They are  
Frank Farrington, president of the Il-  
linois district of the U. M. W. A., John  
Walker, president of the Illinois Fed-  
eration of Labor, and Phil Callery,  
attorney for the deposed Howat or-  
ganization at Pittsburg, Kan. The  
resolution carried by a large majority.